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able in advance.

SUNDAY, MAY 22, 1904.

Now will the telephone companies
follow the example set by the West-
ern Union and take their instruments
from poolrooms in New York? That
action is all that is needed to put a
most effective quietus on the game.

One of the new battleships is to be
called the New Hampshire, a fine old
mouth-filling name, suggestive of
rock-ribbed strength and unflinching
vigor. If the fighting craft lives up to
its name, its history will be glorious.

The attempt to displace Dr. Lyman
Abbott as vice president of the
American Peace Society imparted an
unusual tone of belligerence to the
annual meeting of that usually tran-
quil organization. Those who made
it do not really believe that Dr. Ab-
bott is a man of war. Their grievance
against him is that he is not an
anti-imperialist. But, then, few are.

Things are getting more and more
confusing about Judge Parker. Only
the other day the "New York World"
pointed to the National Democratic
platform of 1884 as Judge Parker's
handiwork, and told its readers that
if they wanted to know his political
opinions they could find them there.
But now comes along the "Hartford
Times" and whoops it up for Judge
Parker as "a man who never did and
never will write a political creed." Which is right?

And now it is Japan's turn to suffer
the loss of a magnificent battleship
by a mine of the enemy. The de-
struction of the Hatsuse, one of the
finest fighting craft in the world, al-
most compensates Russia for the
sinking of the Petropavlovsk, except
that no Japanese admiral went down
with her. Add to this disaster the
ramming of the cruiser Yoshino by a
sister ship, and last Sunday takes its
place as a dark day for Japan. The
navy that seemed almost immune
from harm has begun to reap the in-
evitable harvest of war.

Detroit has an upright judge, who
is likely to become famous enough to
get into the newspapers if he keeps
on giving consistent decisions in the
cases which come before him involv-
ing matrimonial difficulties. His
name is Mandell, and it goes without
saying that he is a bachelor. A
bachelor is always sure as regards
what a man should do with his wife.
A married man quickly loses that
most precious of all masculine qual-
ities, confidence in his own resources.
For instance, the judge ruled the
other day that a household should
have but one head, and that head
should be the husband. Unfortunately
for some that is a proposition
which every married man has to prove
for himself. Later a mechanic came
before the judge with a complaint
that his wife was abusing him, and
selling his household effects. The
judge told the husband to go home
and spank his wife. That also is
something which has to be practi-
cally demonstrated, and even at that
we question then if the spanking is
half so effective in the long run as an
occasional bunch of violets. Much
is the virtue of violets once in a
while, O Judge!

American Exports.

This Country's Steady Gain on Great
Britain.

Although the exports of the United
States for the month of April of this
year, as reported by the Department
of Commerce and Labor, show a
slight decrease from those of the
same month a year ago, there does
not appear to be any necessity for
worrying that this country will not
stand at the head of the international
export list at the close of the fiscal
year, June 30.

For many years past it has been
nip and tuck between the United
States and Great Britain for this po-
sition of commercial honor. At first
Great Britain kept well to the fore,
but of late the United States has
gained on her steadily. At the end
of March this country exceeded Great
Britain during the nine previous
months by \$55,792,313. Great
Britain's figures for April have not
been received, but for her to over-
come this handicap is practically im-
possible.

Aside from the direct effect on the
wealth and prosperity of this country
of the increase in exports from \$854-
000,000 in 1893, to \$1,457,000,000 in

1903, an increase of 70 per cent as
against Great Britain's increase of 23
per cent, there is also its effect on the
matter which is occupying the at-
tention of many good people at pres-
ent, the rehabilitation of the Amer-
ican merchant marine. It may be
said that increasing American exports
from American ports afford a far
more potent and more economically
sound stimulus to American ship-
building enterprise than would any
amount of government subsidies.

The Two Sides.

Why Labor Problem Cannot Be Settled
Out of Hand.

The general conference of the
Methodist Episcopal Church, now
meeting in Los Angeles, is likely to
bring forward much interesting mat-
ter when it comes to consider that
portion of the report of the com-
mittee on international and industrial
peace which deals with the labor
problem.

As it now reads, it is an extra-
ordinary statement of the case to
present to a religious body, the
function of which is to indicate the
ethical right and wrong of a situa-
tion without taking sides on any of
the particular phases of the situa-
tion. The paragraph on corporations
is as follows:

In the industrial world gigantic corporations,
with imperial relation to their employees, have
largely monopolized industrial pursuits. They
have superseded the old personal, often tender,
relation in home and life of the master
and the apprentice. Most of these corporations
are founded upon the expectation of large divi-
dends. Under the spur of greed and competi-
tion they demand of their employees maximum
labor at minimum wages. The strikers' toller-
ance upon the oppressor. He organizes, strikes,
boycotts, and calls off his banded union broth-
ers from their respective employments. He shuts
the door of the factories, and in the stress of
want and despair often resorts to acts of vio-
lence in the destruction of property and life,
while the employer sits in indifference. The
growing monopolist and the walking dele-
gates are representatives of these forces. In the
main public sympathy is generally and right-
fully with the toiler.

A good many years ago, long be-
fore the struggle between capital and
labor reached its present acute stage,
some wise person made the discov-
ery that there were two sides to
every question. While one should
sympathize with oppressed labor of
every kind and sort, that need not
prevent him from sympathizing also
with oppressed capital. Human na-
ture is the same in both capitalist
and laborer, and sound observation
would indicate that neither is en-
tirely right nor entirely wrong.

Like every great problem in human
affairs, this labor problem is dis-
tinctly specific, and consequently the
problem as a whole will never be
settled except as each specific case
of inharmonious is settled on its merits.
It should be noted that the great
principle of right and justice offers
a correct settlement for every case,
and that this principle is not per-
sonal. It does not recognize sides nor
even individuals. Nor is it changed
by human conditions or human viola-
tions.

Carroll D. Wright has well said
that religion alone can end this great
controversy. By that, as we under-
stand it, he did not mean creed nor
doctrine, but the exemplification in
the daily life of every individual man
of the universal law of square deal-
ing.

Selfishness is at the bottom of the
labor controversy. The attempt to
get something for nothing is the
fundamental cause of the conflict be-
tween labor and capital. To declare
that the laborer is less selfish than
the capitalist or that the capitalist is
less selfish than the laborer is mere-
ly to beg the question, to expose one's
ignorance of the conditions, and one's
consequent inability to cope with them.

The Optimistic View.

Secretary Hay's Refreshing Words to
the Press.

As is always the case when Sec-
retary of State John Hay opens his
mouth to speak, his address before
the Press Parliament of the World
was full of quotable things and
thoughtful things, while his sturdy
optimism is a rebuke to the dis-
gruntled of the day, who so often
usurp public attention with their
unworthy depreciation of the present
and direful prophecies of the future.

It is the constructor, the builder,
not the destroyer, the tearer-
down, who is of real value to the
world. But how few there are who
labor faithfully to lift the burden
instead of adding to its weight. It is
usually easy to pick flaws in what
another man does. Yet the real test
of one's ability is the absence of flaws
in one's own work.

Secretary Hay expressed this idea
when he said: "It is far more amu-
sing to attack than to defend, to ex-
cite than to soothe."

The helpful thought, which ran like
a thread of pure gold through this
speech of keen observation and wise
endeavor, is indicated in the follow-
ing quotation:

No man, no party, can fight with any chance
of final success against a cosmic tendency; a
cosmic tendency, no popularity avails against the
spirit of the age.

The common good will ultimately prevail,
though it "docks the canals of the Nile and
the value of the plow."

Of all the phenomena of the last hundred
years there is none more wonderful than that
increase of mutual knowledge which has
inevitably led to a corresponding increase in mutual
toleration and esteem.

Then, as a direct counsel to the
representatives of the press before
whom he was speaking:

How vastly important is it, then, that the
sentiments they [newspapers] convey should be
those of good will, rather than of malevolence,
those of national concord rather than of prej-
udice, those of peace rather than of hostility.

While the responsibility of the
press to convey sentiments of good

will rather than of malevolence, of
national concord rather than of prej-
udice, of peace rather than of hostility,
may be greater in quantity than that
of the private citizen, it is exactly the
same in quality.

Secretary Hay said himself that be-
hind the rulers stands "public opin-
ion, which in the last resort must
decide all the questions we discuss." This
public opinion is merely the ag-
gregate of private opinions of the ma-
jority.

Every question of good government
and bad government, of good influ-
ence and bad influence, is in reality,
therefore, a question of individual
good and evil. We are often self-de-
ceived into believing that what we
say or do is of no importance. We
should guard against that.

A poet once pictured the compound-
ed effect of unkind words, thought-
lessly launched on limitless ether,
bearing their message of human hate
down endless ages, through bound-
less space. It was a metaphorical
portrayal of the power of personal
influence. We should never forget
that the decision rests with us
whether our personal influence shall
be for good or for evil.

Leigh Hunt's Way.

Would Settle Negro Problem With
Soudan Cotton.

The latest scheme for settling the
negro problem out of hand is ad-
vanced by Leigh Hunt, who told it
to the President a few days ago with
his customary aplomb. He was
greatly gratified that the President
acknowledged that the President did
not get so far as to voice an enthusi-
astic approval.

Leigh Hunt, by the way, is quite a
remarkable chap. He went broke in
Seattle, Wash., just before the Klond-
ike boom, and, journeying to Korea,
secured first a gold mining right from
the Emperor and then succeeded in
making himself the Emperor's bosom
friend and trusted adviser. This was
worth much to him in honor and a
good deal more in good gold dollars,
so much more, in fact, that he paid
off all his Seattle debts with 6 per
cent interest.

From Korea Hunt went to Egypt,
where he is said to have made a deal
with the British government to re-
claim large tracts of the Soudanese
desert by irrigation. Here is where
his talk with the President about the
negro problem comes in.

It is Leigh Hunt's idea that if all
the negroes in this country would go
to his irrigated Soudan and raise cot-
ton, the move would be a good one
for this country, for the negroes, and,
incidentally, we suppose, for Mr.
Hunt.

The only difficulty with the plan
would appear to be the negro. He
occasionally acts that way, and we
shouldn't wonder if he kicked at Mr.
Hunt's summary disposal of his fu-
ture.

Spitzer the Prophet.

Evidence Would Indicate That Bobby
Burns Knew Him.

Gen. C. M. Spitzer, of Lucas
county, Ohio, evidently aspires to be
known as the man of the hour. The
world at large has heard little of
Spitzer in the past, but this is be-
cause all the world does not live in
Lucas county. Spitzer's avocation,
the humble means by which he
makes his living, is banking. His
vocation—the joy of his heart, the
inspiration of his soul, the milk and
honey of his nature—is political
prophecy.

In his official capacity as a delegate
from Lucas county Spitzer attended the
Ohio Republican convention. Prob-
ably there were as many men in
that convention who believed they
were prophets as there were dele-
gates, and without doubt every one
of them would have vindicated his
right of prophecy by declaring that
Theodore Roosevelt would defeat any
Democrat put up.

But the true prophet, the inspired
prophet, is inherently original. Any-
one can prophesy what everybody be-
lieves. It takes prophetic genius to
prophesy what nobody believes. The
fact that Spitzer prophesied that
Theodore Roosevelt would be defeat-
ed by any man the Democrats chose
to put up sufficiently indicates the
quality of his genius.

Spitzer said that he based his
prophecy on advices from all over
the country. Perhaps that was what
Bobby Burns meant when he wrote
to his Young Friend:

And may you better seek the rede,
Than ever did the adviser.

Cat connoisseurs will be armed with
a meal sack and a lantern, and their
pursuit will be training for the career
of a detective. The result will prob-
ably be that after chasing the elusive
cat for two or three nights over the
roofs and ash-barrels, they will decide
that they don't want to be detective
after all.

Admiral Skrydloff wishes to preserve
what is left of the Russian navy, and
not in brine, neither.

A wisecracker points out the fact that the
digging of canals always causes can-
dids. How about the scandal of being
afraid to dig them for fear of scandal?

The piano manufacturers might do
worse than make a bonfire of our tin
roofs and ash-barrels. They might give them away
as premiums with a pound of tea.

Francis Josef is said to be expert in em-
broidery. Possibly the reporter who
said that out was expert in embroidery
facts.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-
Herald.

"FIGHTING BOB"
LANDS IN AMERICA

Comes Home From Two and
One-Half Years' Cruise.

KENTUCKY MAKES GREAT RUN

Admiral Evans Expresses His Delight
at Once More Being in the
United States.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The United
States battleship Kentucky, flying the
flag of Rear Admiral Robert D. Evans,
anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., this
morning, having made the world's re-
cord run for a warship from Hongkong
and Maderia to New York. The total
distance steamed was 12,699 miles from
Hongkong, at an average speed of 12.7
knots. This run of 2,960 miles, from
Maderia to New York, was made at an
average speed of 13.8 knots. The whole
distance was made under natural draft.

The Kentucky, previous to her run
completed today, had steamed 9,000 miles
from Honolulu and back, making a total
distance of 18,699 miles, without refueling
to her engines. The officers of the Ken-
tucky are also elated over the Asiatic
squadron's showing at target practice,
in which each ship "beat the tar" out
of her rival ship in the north Atlantic
squadron.

"By George, you don't know how good
it makes a man feel to get back to this
port after two and one-half years in the
East," said Rear Admiral Evans. "I
felt like hailing every boatman we met
after passing Sandy Hook."

Rear Admiral Evans will leave for
Washington tomorrow. He declined to
discuss his review of the Biscoe court's
martial, saying it was a matter which
related to Mr. Biscoe, the Secretary of
the Navy, and himself.

HIS COUSIN SUCCEEDS
EX-PERSIAN MINISTER

Mortez Khan Resigns Important Post
of Chief of Foreign Bureau for
Present Mission.

Mortez Khan, the new Persian min-
ister, notice of whose appointment by
the Shah has been transmitted to the
State Department, is a cousin of the
former minister to Washington, Gen.
Isaac Khan.

He now holds the important position
of chief of the bureau of foreign min-
isters at Teheran. In accordance with
his recent policy toward the United
States, the Shah has picked out one of
his most distinguished officials to send
to Washington.

Gen. Isaac Khan is now at Vienna.
His successor will not arrive until late
in August. The handsome apartment
house at 1743 Eighteenth Street has been
retained for the Persian legation, and
the new minister will take up his resi-
dence there.

Baron Moncheur, the Belgian minister,
is now in charge of Persia's interest
here.

LAND OFFICERS NAMED
AT INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

Announcement was made at the In-
terior Department yesterday of the re-
appointment of William M. Dittin as
surveyor general of Alaska, and of Rob-
ert N. Dunn as land register at Coeur
d'Alene, Idaho. The latter to succeed
David H. Budlong, resigned because of
ill health.

SYNDICATE RAILWAYS
PAY UP TAX ARREARS

President McDermott Sends Assessor
Check for \$39,369.61, the
Amount Claimed.

Assessor Darnelle was yesterday
handed a check for \$39,369.61, the amount
which he claimed was due the District
treasury as the arrears of taxes for
1903 unpaid by the Metropolitan and Col-
umbia branches of the Washington
Railway and Electric Company.

The settlement of the claim, which has
been contested by Allan McDermott,
president of the railway company, was
made by that official.

The question of whether or not those
roads that operate both outside and in
the District have to pay a tax on their
gross earnings when part of these earn-
ings are made by the outside traffic,
will be settled by the courts later on.

WHAT KUROPATKIN WILL DO TO
JAPAN.

When great Kuropatkin, so fierce and so
bold,
Goes swaggering forth like a Titan of
old,
O, the earth will be wrenched from its
course, and the sea,
When he's through, will spread out
where Japan used to be.

Like the cyclone that ruthlessly rips up
the town,
Like the awful volcano that showers
death down,
Like the thunder and lightning he
threatens to go,
Leaving nothing but stains where he
corners the foe.

The ships of the Japs will be strewn on
the tide,
He will break them in two and look at
them inside,
He will chew up their guns and kick
over their forts.

And the world will be awed when he
flies his reports.

The blue waves will roll where the tem-
ples now stand,
On the fairy-like heights in Chrysanthem-
um Land,
And the Jappies must soon be but air-
haunting ghosts.

If bold Kuropatkin's as great as his
boasts.

—S. E. Kiser, in Chicago Record-
Herald.

What a Delegate Wrote His Wife.

(As related by the "Chicago Tribune.")

Springfield, Ill., May 17, 1904.

My Dear:

I wish you would send me a shirt and six collars by express,
and a suit of underwear. Hustle them if you can. If you could
also express a couple nights of sound sleep and a cold fried chicken
they would hit the right spot in yours truly.

I am looking about for an eight-room house, and if I can find
one with southern exposure and good plumbing I think I'll have
you and the children come on for the rest of the summer.

I think we are going to skin the siege of Troy to death. Ajax
Yates is defying lightning; Ulysses Cullom has drawn the ground
plans of a wooden horse and Achilles Lowden is sulking in his tent.
We of the common Greeks and Trojans would be glad if we had a
whole sized tent to sulk in. There are ten fellows in my room. I
call it my room from habit. Some one is always going to bed or
getting up.

You might send my soft hat also. I went to sleep during
roll call yesterday, and some skate fell off the chair and on me.
They got my head out of my hat after ten minutes of pulling.
Five minutes afterward I was hit in the eye by a wad of paper.
Thought for a while I'd have to put it in a sling.

Dan Healy of Cook has the only right idea about this thing.
He says they ought to get Busse, Deneen, French, Yates, Ames,
Cullom, Lowden, Cannon, Bethan, Sherman, Warner, John Pierce,
Mack Glenn, Hamlin, Murphy, and a few others and put them in a
room with a dozen bailiffs as guards. Then let them out when they
have agreed on a verdict.

The only deadlock worse than this I ever knew was that one
down at Pana, where the Republican sheriff had appointed a jury
of six Democrats and six Republicans to see a man hanged. The
Republicans brought in a verdict of instantaneous death, but the
Democrats could not be persuaded the man was dead. That's the
trouble up here. You can't persuade half the jury there are any
corpses in the convention.

I remember they once broke up a Democratic township caucus
deadlock which was tied up in Hankin's barn by letting off a
couple of pounds of dynamite under the floor and scattering the
suffrages of intelligent voters. The only drawback was we carried
the township that year because most of the Democrats were not
able to be out on crutches when election time came.

You might put in another suit of clothes and make it two
shirts. There isn't any carpet on the floor of my room. If you
have a bit of rug you might send that. And don't forget some
stockings.

There are no curtains to the windows of my room, and as
there are several buildings commanding a view of it I have to open
the door and get behind it to dress. There was a riot this morning
by ten men who wanted to take a bath all at once. They were
foolish. I gave up that idea four days ago.

HOMESICK CLIFFORD.

SHERMAN AND ROOSEVELT
CONFER ON POLITICS

Winding Up of the Dawes Commission
Also a Topic of Conversation
Between Them.

Representative James S. Sherman of
New York, chairman of the Indian
Affairs Committee, was in town yester-
day, and consulted with the Presi-
dent on Indian affairs.

It is the desire of the committee to
get rid of the Dawes Commission by
next January, if possible. Before this
can be done the present enrolling plan
will have to be consummated.

Whether this can be accomplished or
not is doubtful, and Representative Sher-
man of Kansas is co-operating with Mr.
Sherman in the effort to expedite mat-
ters. It is understood that the Presi-
dent is equally interested in the con-
summation of their plan.

After discussing progress in Indian
matters, Mr. Sherman had a short talk
with Mr. Roosevelt during which the
President, long the minister to those in
the situation to the President was ro-
sated in hue, as he has every confidence
in victory. He was not able to discuss
the situation at length, however, be-
cause he had to catch an 11 o'clock train
for New York.

ORDER ENJOINS CARE
AGAINST "FLARE-BACK"

Darling Defines Measures of Caution to
Be Taken Against Recurrence
of Accident.

Greater caution in avoiding accidents
as the result of a "flare-back" has been
enjoined by Assistant Secretary Dar-
ling in the following order issued to of-
ficers who have to do with firing arms:

"Referring to special order No. 44 of
October 31, 1903, the attention of com-
manding officers and of all officers and
others in charge of guns is again direct-
ed to the danger from the issue of am-
munition from the breech of a gun when
opened quickly after firing.

"Prior to the record practice at Camp
Pensacola, Fla., during the late spring
of 1903, it was believed that the issue
back or flaming gas from the breech of
a gun was liable to occur only when the
gun was fired into the water. It was
perceived at that practice having been
strated for the first time that a
back is possible when firing on land,
and consequently that it is liable to oc-
cur at any time. It is hereby directed
that special caution must be observed
with all turret guns not to have the
charge for the next round about the
turret floor until after the breech of the
gun has been opened and the officers in
charge of the turret has satisfied him-
self by a careful inspection that the
bore of the gun is clear of gas or other
residue of powder bags or other ammu-
nition.

"A copy of this order will be posted
in every turret and all commanding of-
ficers will acknowledge receipt of it, and
reporting that the foregoing provision has
been complied with and that every
officer attached to the ship has not only
initiated the order."

MOLINEUX MAY
GET PHOTOGRAPH

Wants Picture and Meas-
urements From Prison.

GOVERNOR DOES NOT VETO

Bill Passed by Legislature for Purpose
Becomes Law Through the Ten
Days' Limit.

ALBANY, May 21.—Roland B. Mo-
lineux, who has failed in every attempt
to secure the removal of his photo-
graph, measurements, etc., from the
bureau of the State department of
prisons, may still be able to do so
despite Governor Odell's failure to sign
the bill introduced by Senator McEwan
of this city, which would compel Superintendent
Collins to restore the sought for photo-
graph to Molineux.

Molineux's attorneys first sought to
compel the return of the photograph
through mandamus proceedings, but the
courts held against him, and the con-
tention that the records of the bureau
in the case are a part of the State's
record was upheld by the courts of ap-
peals.

History of Bill.

Then the bill was introduced at the
request of ex-Assemblyman R. G. Scher-
er and passed. It reached the governor,
according to the records of the senate,
and the executive chamber on Tuesday,
April 5. Section 4 of article 4 provides
that "if any bill shall not be returned
by the governor within ten days (Sun-
days excepted) after it shall have been
presented to him, the same shall be a
law in like manner as if he had signed
it, unless the Legislature shall, by their
adjournment, prevent its return, in
which case it shall not become a law
without the approval of the governor."

The legislative session of 1904 came to
an end by final adjournment on Friday,
April 15. A Sunday intervened, as it
must in all ten-day periods. On Tues-
day, April 19, the Legislature reconvened
both the 5th and the 15th of April, there
were eleven days from the reception of
the McEwan bill, which provided for the
return to the party interested of his pic-
ture and personal descriptive records
which once had been sequestered.

Did Not Act.

Taking out the intervening Sunday,
which is excepted in the constitution,
there still remain ten days on any one
of which Governor Odell could have
either signed, vetoed, or asked the re-
call of the bill by the Legislature.

He did neither, and the bill, the re-
turn of which "within ten days" (which
never have been interpreted to mean the
day after ten full days have expired)
was not prevented by the final adjourn-
ment of the Legislature, was thrown in
among the "thirty-day bills," and, pre-
sumably, forgotten until the time came
for the "omnibus veto" of bills the
governor did not care to sign.

The question of whether the bill did
not become a law by not being acted
upon by the governor within ten days
is, therefore, open to speculation at
least; and with it the question of its
validity being affected by the failure of
the governor to recognize it as a law
and to send it to the secretary of state
for recording as such.

Fine Points Involved.

If it becomes a law by the failure of
the governor to act upon it within the
period prescribed by the constitution,
his subsequent veto of it could not af-
fect it. "Within ten days" has been held
to mean inside of ten days, such as a
period of nine days would be.

Between the 5th and 15th of April
there were certainly more than nine
days wherein the governor might have
acted on the bill. He took no action
on the matter, and the question has
arisen, does it not become a law by
virtue of the constitutional ten-day pro-
vision as a ten-day bill.